

CUSTOMS OF THE UZBEK PEOPLE, TRADITIONALITY OF CEREMONIES AND HOLIDAYS

Qudratullayeva Ehtiromkhan,

3rd-level student of the department of "Instrumental performance and musical theoretical sciences" of UzDSMIMFF "Theatre Art and Folk Art" Faculty

Rafiqjon Ahmedov

Scientific supervisor: Senior teacher of UzDSMIMFF

Abstract:

This article talks about the traditionality of the Uzbek people's customs, ceremonies and holidays, and about our priceless heritage that is passed down from generation to generation, representing the traditions of the nation.

Keywords: custom, ceremony, tradition, cradle wedding, Navroz, Zags, morals, self-made marriage, bride's greeting, naming, circumcision wedding, marriage dishes related to the wedding and bridal shower, cooking

Traditions, ceremonies and holidays that have made a great contribution to the spiritual wealth of the peoples of the world have their own characteristics and the history of their origin. Holidays and ceremonies, which are the core of the people's heart, created a treasure of great values of the great genius of our ancestors over the centuries. In fact, examples of national holidays, traditions, events and ceremonies, which include the unique rituals of our artistic thinking, have traveled the path of historical development as an intangible cultural heritage. After gaining independence, special attention was paid to national holidays, ceremonies, customs and traditions. Among them, new qualities were discovered for these traditions. Folk art has risen to the level of state policy.

In the formation and development of each nation as a nation, its material, spiritual and intangible cultural heritage has an important place. Ceremonies, traditions and holidays of the society include customs related to morals and upbringing of children - cradle wedding, naming ceremony, circumcision wedding, marriage ceremony and wedding ceremony. We can cite as an example the customs and traditions associated with the "Navroz" holiday, as well as traditions such as feasts, cooking, folk festivals and holidays held on a national scale. We will consider



one of these customs with you. We will now briefly talk about the wedding. The marriage ceremony is traditionally very important in the life of Uzbeks and is celebrated especially solemnly. Having common features, it is celebrated in different ways in different regions. The main moment of the marriage ceremony is when the bride moves from her parents' house to the groom's house. On the day of the wedding, the groom prepares a wedding dish, i.e. pilaf, and sends it to the bride, where it is served on the table. A similar dinner is held at the groom's house. On the day of the wedding, the imam of the mosque reads the "Khutbai Nikah" to the two young people, after which they are declared husband and wife before God. The imam explains the rights and obligations of husband and wife to the youth. Usually, after the marriage ceremony, young people go to ZAGS to register their civil marriage. On the wedding day, at the bride's place, the groom is dressed in the clothes and shoes given for the wedding, after which the groom and his friends go to greet the bride's parents. After the groom returns with his companions, the bride also arrives. Before sending to the groom's house, a farewell ceremony with the parents is held at the bride's house. The bride is accompanied by close friends. They sing the songs "Olan" and "Yor-yor". After the bride is welcomed at the groom's house, the real wedding begins. After the wedding, the groom follows the bride to the door of the room reserved for two young people. In the room, the bride is met by a woman who is usually close to the bride. After some time, the groom with his companions comes near the room and goes to the goshana where the bride is waiting for him with the bride. In order to get to the bride, he has to symbolically buy the bride again, they bargain. After that, the bride and groom stay together for the night. In the morning, the "Kelin Salam" ceremony begins with the call to prayer. Before the start of the ceremony, the groom's parents, all close relatives, relatives and close neighbors of the groom gather in the courtyard. All of them come to the bride in turn and give their wishes, gifts and prayers. The bride should bow down to the waist and greet everyone. Thus the holiday ends and family life begins.

The customs of the Uzbek people have been considered very important in the formation of the Uzbek nation for centuries, and the Uzbek family is alive only because of its customs and traditions. One of the main characteristics of every Uzbek family is hospitality and respect for elders. In fact, when a guest visits our house, we don't let them out until they've had a cup of tea. Our grandmothers, grandfathers and parents taught us this rule. Wise words of proverbs and proverbs were given to this



by our ancestors. For example, it is possible to use proverbs such as "The guest comes through the door", "Risk comes through the hole" and others. Usually, all Uzbek families live in large groups, and therefore they have large houses with large yards, and they like such houses. The traditions of the Uzbek nation are reflected not only in the family, but also in every field, for example, there are mosques, teahouses, markets, dinners, national holidays, and other unique traditions.

The intangible cultural heritage of each nation represents the identity of this nation. Because intangible cultural heritage helps our youth to understand the true nature of ancient values. It is known from history that Uzbeks are one of the peoples with the oldest cultural traditions in the world. Such intangible cultural heritage, which is passed down from generation to generation, is always created by people depending on their environment, nature and their own history, and it forms a sense of inheritance in them and thereby helps them to respect human creativity and our culture. Issues of improving inter-ethnic tolerance relations through intangible cultural heritage are extremely necessary issues for today, even with the above aspects.

We will consider the definitions given by U. Karaboyev to the above-mentioned terms "Tradition", "Ritual", "Custom" and "Holiday". First of all, let's clarify the word "Tradition". Tradition, as a unique social phenomenon, is a complex of rules and regulations adopted by the public or a certain group, embedded in the minds of people. Tradition is a cultural phenomenon that arises on the basis of natural and social needs in the course of historical development, is inherited from generation to generation, and affects the spiritual life of people.

If I talk about "custom", it is often used as tradition. It consists of behaviors, rules of behavior accepted by the majority, habits that are repeated for a certain period of time and are embedded in people's lifestyle, Eid. Tradition, as a phenomenon characteristic of all spheres of work, social life, and culture, covers a wide range. Habit is clearly manifested in a certain person's lifestyle, communication, behavior, behavior and family relationships. The concept of tradition is very broad, and it covers the life of the people, i.e. simple everyday rituals, customs, ceremonies, rituals and other ways of dealing.

The most indelible tradition of generous and open-hearted Uzbeks is the "Ceremony". These are events and holidays aimed at celebrating important events in a person's life, taking place in a state of joy, official and spiritual excitement,



following generally accepted procedures. Any ceremony is created and lives by embodying the main signs indicating the level of socio-economic, political and cultural development of a particular nation at a certain stage of historical development. In this regard, the folklorist scientist B. Sarimsakov expressed his opinion that "any ritual is considered a tradition, but not every tradition can be a ritual."

In short, the holidays and ceremonies that have come out of the spirit that has absorbed the magic of the artistic words of our creative people are like an incredibly lively river. The talent of our forefathers and the creative potential of our mothers, who have lived on this sacred land for thousands of years, have been formed and have reached us as practical national talents. Such a priceless heritage, which represents the uniqueness of the nation, customs and traditions, is valuable for every people and nation. Of course, it is the duty and duty of us young people to preserve our precious traditions, enrich them and at least keep them as they are.

References:

1. Kamola Toshmatova "Intangible cultural heritage of Uzbekistan" Tashkent-2023.
2. S. Saksonova "Lecture topics"
3. Sayidkul Alimov "Intangible cultural heritage of Uzbekistan" Tashkent-2023.
4. <https://legacy.uz>
5. <http://taqvim.uz>